

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

OLEG KORSUNTSEV

Petitioner,
v.

Pam Bondi, Attorney General

Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT
TO 28 U.S.C. §2241

Civ. No.: 25 cv 6231

Petitioner, Oleg Korsuntsev, hereby petitions this Court for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy his unlawful detention, and to enjoin his continued unlawful detention by the Respondents. In support of this petition and complaint for injunctive relief, Petitioner alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1.) Petitioner Oleg Korsuntsev a lawful permanent resident of the United States, and a native and citizen of Uzbekistan. On July 19th, 2024 He has been detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for over 9 months. He was ordered deported on October 16th, 2024

2.) Respondent *Pam Bondi* is the Attorney General of the United States and is responsible for the administration of ICE and the implementation and enforcement of the Immigration laws. As such, she is the ultimate legal custodian of the Petitioner.

3.) Field Office Director S. Kurzdorfer for Detention and Removal, Buffalo Field Office, Bureau of Immigration and Customs

Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security. As such, he is the local ICE official who has immediate custody of the Petitioner.

4.) Department of Homeland Security is the agency charged with implementing and enforcing the Immigration laws.

5.) Respondent and the Facility Director of the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, New York where Petitioner is detained and he has immediate custody of the Petitioner.

CUSTODY

6.) Petitioner is detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility at 4250 Federal Drive, Batavia, New York where immigrant detainees are held. Petitioner is under the direct control of Respondents and all their agents.

JURISDICTION

7.) This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, and the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 *et seq.*, as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 1570, and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 701 *et seq.* This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, Art. I § 9, Cl. 2 of the United States Constitution (Suspension Clause), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the petitioner is presently in custody under color of the authority of the United States, and such custody is in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. See

Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 121 S. Ct. 2491 (2001).

VENUE

8.) Venue lies in the Western District of New York because Petitioner is currently detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility. Venue in the Western District of New York is also proper because Petitioner is in the custody of Interim Field Office Director of Buffalo, which encompasses the area where Petitioner is detained. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

9.) Petitioner has exhausted his administrative remedies to the extent required by law, and his only remedy is by way of this judicial action. After the Supreme Court decision in Zadvydas, the Department of Justice issued regulations governing the custody of aliens ordered removed. See 8 C.F.R. §241.4. On July 19, 2024 Mr. Korsuntsev was taken in to ICE custody. At his "90-day" custody review ICE decided to continue his detention on February 20, 2025. In his 180 days review a decision he havnt recieved any reveiw yet, from ICE's Headquarters Post-Order Detention unit (HQPODU) will informed Petitioner about his custody. see Exhibit (A) The custody review regulations do not provide for appeal from a HQPODU custody review decision. See 8 C.F.R. §241.4(d).

10.) No statutory exhaustion requirements apply to Petitioner's claim of unlawful detention.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. *Background*

11.) Petitioner, (Mr. Korsuntev), was born in Uzbekistan. Mr. Mr. Korsuntev came to the United States as a Lawful permanent Resident. Petitioner lived with his wife and childrens, that are citizen of America. Petitioner rest of his families thru out America are citizen as well .

12.) On October 16th,2024 an immigration judge entered an administrative order to have Petitioner removed from the United States to Uzbekistan.

13.) Petitioner was ordered removed because of his charges on his Notice To Appear.

14.) Petitioner was released from New York State Department of Correctional Services into ICE custody on July 19th,2024 where he is detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility. He has cooperated fully with all efforts by ICE to expedite his removal from the United States to Uzbekistan. Although Petitioner's order of removal became final, Petitioner has yet to receive any travel documents from the Uzbekistan consulate.

15.) Petitioner has been in detention for over 9 months. After receiving a final removal order ICE has been unable to

carry out his removal. Petitioner's consulate has not issued travel documents and there is no certainty as to when, if ever, such papers will be issued. Thus, Petitioner's removal from the United States is not likely to occur within the reasonable foreseeable future. See Habtegabrer v. Jenifer, 256 F. Supp. 2d 692, 697-98 (E. D. Mich. 2003) (Ethiopian national ordered released after 7 months detention where neither Ethiopia nor Eritrea responded to INS's request for travel documents); Okwilago v. Immigration & Naturalization Service, No. 3-01-CV-1416-BD, 2002 WL 356758, *3 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 1, 2002). The Court explained that the interest 1226(c)-detained noncitizen holds is the most significant liberty interest there is-the interest in being free from imprisonment. Black, 103 F.4th at 151 (quoting 1226(c) Velasco Lopez v. Decker, 978 F.3d 842, 851 (2d Cir.2020)). The Court noted that noncitizens detained under 8 U.S.C § 1226(c) possess the same liberty interest as noncitizens detained under any other statute. see id. And, it highlighted that 1226(c)-detained noncitizens lack any administrative mechanisms by which they could challenge their detention. see id. Here, because Mr. Korsuntsev has been detained in civil immigration detention since, Mr. Korsuntsev, too possesses the same liberty interest as Black and GM. In Black Court found that there is a high risk of erroneous deprivation of rights for 1226(c)-detained noncitizens because there are almost non-existent procedural protections in

place for section 1226(c) detainees[.] *id.* at 152. The Court observed that while 1226(c)-detained noncitizens possess due process protections in other adjacent domains-such as the ability to ask for matter of Joseph hearings, which resolve whether they may be subjected to mandatory detention--those mechanisms are insufficient in covering over the deficient processes noncitizens possess for requesting their actual release. *see id.* The Court thus concluded that 1226(c)-detained noncitizen are faced with even higher risk[s] of erroneous deprivation of their private liberty interests than 1226(a)-detained noncitizens. *see id.* Here Mr. Korsuntsev has not recieved any mechanism that would ensure an impartial adudication of his continued detention. Rather, the only review of Mr.Korsuntsev of continued detention has been by ICE. Therefore, Mr.Korsuntsev risk of erroneous deprivation id thus markedly high. The Second Circuit determined that the competing government intrest in preventing a 1226(c)-detained noncitizen from receiving a bond hearing is minimal. The Court outlined that the government possesses two primary interests in denying mandatorily-detained noncitizens from receiving a bond hearing at this stage: ensuring the noncitizen's appearance at proceedings and protecting the community from danger. *see id.* at 153-54. The court, however, indicated these intrests are not undercut by the relief Mathews provides in a procedural sense. It assessed at any ordered bond hearing, the IJ would assess on an

individualized basis whether the noncitizen detainees. *Id.* Since the procedural protection that flows out of the first two *Mathews* factors does not overburden the government's interest at the third factor, the court found relief reasonable and necessary.

16. In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), the Supreme Court held that six months is the presumptively reasonable period during which ICE may detain aliens in order to effectuate their removal, *id.* at 702. Interim administrative regulations also recognize that the HQPDU has a six-month period for determining whether there is a significant likelihood of an alien's removal in the reasonable foreseeable future, 8 C.F.R. §241.13(b)(2)(ii).

17. Petitioner has been in ICE custody since July 19, 2024. Petitioner's order of removal became final on October 16, 2024. Therefore, the presumptively reasonable removal period of six months for Petitioner.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

18. Section 236(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, provides that "the attorney General shall take into custody any alien who" is removable from this country because he has been convicted of one of a specified set of crimes. The statute requires the Department of Homeland Security to take into custody any alien who "is deportable" from the United States based on having been convicted of any of a wide range of crimes.

19. Petitioner crimes is aggravated felonies/ CTM's, it is respectfully submitted that INA §236(c) and other mandatory detention statutes are deemed unconstitutional by a majority of courts. See Hoang v. Comfort, 282 F. 3d 1247 (10th Cir. 2002); Patel v. Zemski, 275 F. 3d 299 (3d Cir. 2001).

20. While it is established that inadmissible aliens or those subject to exclusion orders do not enjoy due process rights under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution, several district courts have affirmed that courts have the power and responsibility to review the government's exercise of detention in cases involving inadmissible aliens. See Zadvydas v. Davis, 121 S. Ct. 2491, 2501 (2001) ("Aliens who have once passed through our gates, even illegally, may be expelled only after proceedings conforming to traditional standards of fairness encompassed in due process of law," quoting Shaughnessy v. United States ex rel Mezei, 345 U. S. 206, 212 (1953)). See also Clark v. Martinez, 125 S. Ct. 716, 160 L. Ed. 29 734, 73 ULLW 4100 (U.S. 2005).

21. Although Petitioner is subject to a final order the removal and his detention is prolonged. The Supreme Court's decision in Zadvydas that removable and excludable aliens are situated differently before an order of removal is entered. The Court went on to hold that both removalbe and inadmissible aliens are entitled to be free from detention that is arbitrary and

capricious. The Court stated that six months was the maximum period of post order detention that was presumptively reasonable given the alien's fundamental liberty interest, Zadvydas, 533 U. S. at 692.

22. The Court in Patel v. Zemski, 275 F. 3d 299 (3d Cir. 2001) also stated that under Zadvydas immigration detention implicates a fundamental liberty interest and that the INS is limited to a "period reasonably necessary to bring about the alien's removal generally no more than six month," id at 209 citing Zadvydas, 533 U. S. at 692. Additionally, the Code of Federal Regulations recognizes that the Service's Headquarters Post-Order Detention Unit (HQPODU) must make a determination within a six month period as to whether there is a significant likelihood that the alien can be removed from the United States in the reasonably foreseeable future. See 8 C.F.R. §241.13(b)(2)(ii). Presumptive reasonable time established by the Supreme Court. Such prolonged detention is arbitrary and capricious since Petitioner's removal to Uzbekistan is not likely to occur in the reasonable foreseeable future.

23. Prior to the Supreme Court's decision in Zadvydas, courts in the third circuit determined that aliens are not subject to prolonged post-order detention. See Chi Thon Ngo v. INS, 192 F. 3d 390 (3rd Cir. 1999) ("Stakes are high and we emphasize that grudging and perfunctory review is not enough to

satisfy the due process right to liberty, even for aliens"). In Chi Thon Ngo, the court found that the statute satisfied due process because it provided for "searching periodic reviews" of the basis for detention but granted the petitioner's writ of habeas corpus since he had not received the "rigorous reviews of his eligibility for parole that due process requires," *id* at 399.

24. Following Zadvydas, the Attorney General promulgated regulations establishing a process for determining the custody of aliens subject to prolonged detention awaiting execution of a removal order, see 8 C.F.R. §241.13, which applies to aliens such as Petitioner "who are subject to a final order of removal and are detained under the custody review procedures provided at section §241.4 after the expiration or removal period. "Section 241.13 tracks Zadvydas's mandate in that it requires a deportable alien to first establish a basis that removal in the 'reasonably foreseeable future' is not possible," Jabir v. Ashcroft, No. CIV.A.03-2480, 2004 WL 60318, at 85 (E.D. La. Jan. 8, 2004).

25. A non-citizen who is detained may trigger HQPODU review of whether there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future by written request, 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(d). The HQPODU must respond to such a request within ten business days, acknowledge the request, and explain the process that will be followed to consider the request, 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(e)(1). The HQPODU must assess the detainee's cooperation

with removal efforts in addition to factors such as the history of ICE's "efforts to remove aliens to the country in question of third countries, . . . the ongoing nature of efforts to remove this alien, . . . the reasonably foreseeable results of those efforts, the views of the Department of State regarding the prospects of removal of aliens to the country or countries in question, and the receiving country's willingness to accept the alien into its territory," 8 C.F.R. §241.13(f). According to the regulations, while "there is no presumptive period of time within which the alien's removal must be accomplished, . . . the prospects of the timeliness of removal must be reasonable under the circumstances," 8 C.F.R. §241.13(g). If HQPODU determines that there is no significant likelihood that the alien will be removed in the reasonable foreseeable future, the alien is to be released, upon appropriate conditions, unless "special circumstances" exist, 8 C.F.R. §241.13(g)(1).

26. Special circumstances allowing the continued detention of non-citizen who are subject to removal but unlikely to be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future include those who pose a special safety risk to the public, in the sense that they carry contagious diseases, 8 C.F.R. §241.14(b); pose serious adverse foreign policy consequences, 8 C.F.R. §241.14(c); are being detained because of anti-terrorism concerns, 8 C.F.R. § 241.14(d); or have been determined to be "specially dangerous,"

either because of the alien's criminal record or by virtue of mental illness, 8 C.F.R. §241.14(f).

27. In the instant case, Petitioner had not received a "searching periodic review" of his custody status. ICE has never asserted that special circumstances exist to justify Petitioner's prolonged detention, or that Petitioner poses a danger to national security or that he's a flight risk. Thus, Petitioner alleges that his detention violates both substantive and procedural due process insofar as ICE has failed to conduct a periodic review of his status in accordance with its own procedures and has made no determination that he posed either a danger to society or a flight risk.

28. This Court should grant Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus because the government has failed to acknowledge its compliance with all of the obligations of his detention or provide another valid reason for his continued detention, and his unjustly prolonged detention deprives Petitioner of his liberty, see Chi Thon Ngo, 192 F. 3d at 393. There is no justifiable reason for his continued detention. Since Petitioner's detention has continued beyond the six-month post removal order period, his continued detention should be deemed an unlawful deprivation of his liberty, see Zadvydas, 522 U. S. 678.

29. Petitioner further contends that his prolonged detention without the possibility of bond violates the United States

Constitution. Petitioner respectfully requests that this honorable court consider as persuasive authority the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit with respect to the application of the time limiting provision of 8 U.S. C. §1226 as preventing the prolonged detention of inadmissible or excludable aliens, see Patel v. Zemski, 275 F. 3d 299 (3d Cir. 2001) (holding that mandatory detention of aliens after they have been found subject to removal violates their due process rights unless they have been afforded the opportunity for an individualized hearing at which they can show that they do not pose a flight risk or danger to the community); Chi Thon Nog v. INS, 192 F. 3d 390, 398 (3d Cir. 1999) (same).

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

30. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 29 as is set forth fully herein.

31. The government is illegally detaining Petitioner because he has been in custody for over 8 months and he will not be able to be removed to Uzbekistan in the reasonably foreseeable future.

32. Petitioner's continued detention by Respondent is unlawful and contravenes 8 U. S. C. §1231(a)(6) as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Zadvydas. The six month presumptively reasonable period for removal efforts has expired. Petitioner still has not been removed and he continues to languish in

detention. Petitioner's removal to Uzbekistan or any other country is not significantly likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future. The Supreme Court held in Zadvydas that the ICE's continued detention of someone like Petitioner under such circumstances is unlawful.

33. Petitioner requests that the government show cause why his continued detention is justified.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

34. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 33 above as set forth herein.

35. Petitioner alleges that in light of the equities in this case, his prolonged detention more than six months violates his right to substantive due process under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

36. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment requires that the deprivation of Petitioner's liberty be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest. While respondents would have an interest in detaining Petitioner in order to effectuate removal, that interest does not justify his indefinite detention. Zadvydas recognized that ICE might continue to detain aliens only for a period reasonably necessary to secure the alien's removal. The presumptively reasonable period during which ICE may detain an alien is only six-months. Petitioner has already been detained in excess of six months and his removal is

not significantly likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

37. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 36 as set forth fully herein.

38. Petitioner alleges that in light of the equities in this case, his prolonged detention more than six months without a meaningful review of his detention in accordance with federal regulations violates his right to procedural due process under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

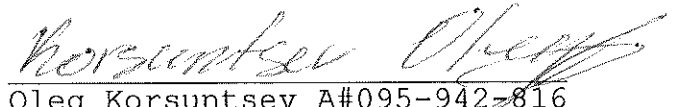
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court grant the following relief:

- 1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- 2) Issue an order requiring respondents to promptly release Petitioner because there is no likelihood that he will be removed to Jamaica in the reasonably foreseeable future;
- 3) Order the Attorney General and his agents not to remove Petitioner from the jurisdiction of this Court during the duration of the consideration of this petition.
- 4) Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct. Respectfully submitted this date on April 25, 2025.

Aaron A. Stahl
4/25/25


Oleg Korsuntsev A#095-942-816
Pro-se Litigant
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, New York 14020

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
Qualified in Orleans County
Commission Expires September 14, 2027

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, **Oleg Korsuntsev A#095-942-816**, hereby depose and say, that on April 25, 2025. I enclosed inside a United States Postal service Box/ Envelope, sent a true and certified copy of Motion for Appointment of Counsel. Statement Pursuant to 28 U.S.C & 1746, i Declare, under the penalty of Perjury under the laws of the United States of America, and handed the following documents to the authority of Buffalo Federal detention facility (BFDF) staff for mail and delivery. The foregoing is true and correct to the other party.

Located at the following address:

Kenneth B. Keating Federal Building
100 State Street, room 2120
Rochester, New York 14614

Sworn to before me this 25
day of April, 2025.

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public

Respectfully Submitted,

Oleg Korsuntsev
Oleg Korsuntsev A#095-942-816
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, NY 1402

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
Qualified in Orleans County
Commission Expires September 14, 2027

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, **Oleg Korsuntsev A#095-942-816**, hereby depose and say, that on April 25, 2025. I enclosed inside a United States Postal service Box/ Envelope, sent a true and certified copy Motion To Proceed in Forma Pauperis. Statement Pursuant to 28 U.S.C & 1746, i Declare, under the penalty of Perjury under the laws of the United States of America, and handed the following documents to the authority of Buffalo Federal detention facility (BFDF) staff for mail and delivery. The foregoing is true and correct to the other party.

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Aaron A. Stahl
Notary

Respectfully Submitted,

Oleg Korsuntsev

Oleg Korsuntsev A#095-942-816
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, NY 1402

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
Qualified in Orleans County
Commission Expires September 14, 2027

Exhibits (A)

ICE's 90 days Review

Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
250 Delaware Avenue, Floor 7
Buffalo, NY 14202



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

KORSUNTSEV, Oleg
c/o Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, NY 14020

A 095 942 816

Decision to Continue Detention

This letter is to inform you that your custody status has been reviewed, and it has been determined that you will not be released from the custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at this time. This decision has been made based on a review of your file, consideration of the information you submitted to ICE's reviewing officials on February 20, 2025, and upon review of the factors for consideration set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(e), (f), and (g).

As explained below, after such review, ICE has determined to maintain your custody because:

You have not demonstrated that, if released, you will not:

- Pose a significant risk of flight pending your removal from the United States.
- Pose a danger to the community, to the safety of other persons, or to property.

ICE has made such determination based upon:

Since being admitted to the United States as a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR), you have been convicted of multiple crimes including but not limited to assault, attempt to commit assault, and damage to property. You have continually shown a blatant disregard for both the civil and criminal laws of the United States and finds you a risk to public safety. Additionally, you have provided minimal community ties, and no evidence of non-government sponsors, specific employment prospects or equities within the United States. For this ICE deems you a risk of flight.

Decision to Continue Detention

KORSUNTSEV, Oleg 095 942 816

Based on the above, you are to remain in ICE custody pending your removal from the United States as ICE is unable to conclude that the factors set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(e) have been satisfied. You are advised that you must demonstrate that you are making reasonable efforts to comply with the order of removal and that you are cooperating with ICE's efforts to remove you by taking whatever actions ICE requests to affect your removal. You are also advised that any willful failure or refusal on your part to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary for your departure, or any conspiracy or actions to prevent your removal or obstruct the issuance of a travel document, may subject you to criminal prosecution under 8 U.S.C. § 1253(a).

If you have not been released or removed from the United States at the expiration of the three-month period after this 90-day review, jurisdiction of the custody decision in your case will be transferred to the ICE Headquarters (ERO Removal Division), Potomac Center North, 500 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20536. The ERO Removal Division will thereafter conduct a custody review and will make a determination regarding whether you will continue to be detained pending removal or may be released.

To assist in the ERO Removal Division custody review, you will be afforded a personal interview. You and your representative who has filed a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance, if any, will be notified of the date and time of the interview approximately 30 days prior to the scheduled interview date. This interview may be in person or through a video teleconference. If ERO needs to change the date of the interview, ERO will provide notice to you and your representative who has filed a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance, if any.

You may be accompanied during the interview by a person of your choice, subject to security requirements at the detention facility, as long as this person is able to attend the interview at the scheduled time.

You may submit any additional documentation in English you wish to be considered in support of your release at the time of the interview or via mail service up to five business days prior to the scheduled time of your interview to the following address:

Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, NY 14020

Such documentation should contain a cover letter indicating that the material is submitted in support of your Post Order Custody Review personal interview. An attorney or other person may submit materials on your behalf.

You are required to complete the below information.

I do _____ do not _____ want a personal interview.

If you do want an interview, please check the appropriate box(es) below:

Decision to Continue Detention

KORSUNTSEV, Oleg 095 942 816

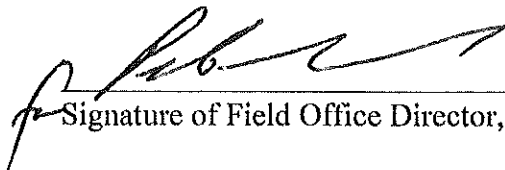
- ☐ Check this box if you need an interpreter for your interview.
Language/Dialect: _____
- ☐ I will be assisted at this interview by a representative of my own choosing.

Name: _____

If your representative has not filed a G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance, on your behalf, you are responsible for notifying any other person you have selected to assist you of the date, time, and location of the interview. The representative must be at least 18 years of age.

You will be sent a separate Notice to Alien of Interview for Review of Custody Status approximately 30 days before the interview is scheduled. If you wish to request additional time to prepare for the interview, you must notify your deportation officer within five business days of receipt of the Notice of Interview. If ERO agrees to postpone the interview at your request, you will be deemed to have waived its completion prior to jurisdiction over your case transferring to the ERO Removal Division.

You will be notified of the decision in your case when the custody review has been concluded by the ERO Removal Division.



Signature of Field Office Director, ERO/Designated Representative

02/21/2025
Date

Decision to Continue Detention

KORSUNTSEV, Oleg 095 942 816

PROOF OF SERVICE

(Officer to complete both (a) and (b) below.)

(a) I S. McDonald, DO,
 Name of ICE Officer Title
 certify that I served Oleg KORSUNTSEV with a copy of
 Name of detainee
 this document at BFDF on 2-26-26, at 1740.
 Institution Date Time

(b) I certify that I served the custodian _____,
 Name of Official
 _____, at _____, on
 Title Institution
 _____ with a copy of this document.
 Date

Detainee Signature: _____ Date: _____

() cc: Attorney of Record or Designated Representative

() cc: A-File

Exhibits (B)

N.T.A

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE TO APPEAR

DOB: 05/14/1987

Event No: CPD2309000388

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID: 388194430

File No: 095 942 816

In the Matter of:

Respondent: OLEG KORSUNTSEV

currently residing at:

WALLKILL CF 19R0464 EPR 01/20/2025 Wallkill, NEW YORK, 12589

(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code)

(Area code and phone number)

- ☐ You are an arriving alien.
- ☐ You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
- ☒ You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

1. You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
2. You are a native of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and a citizen of UZBEKISTAN;
3. Your status was adjusted to that of a lawful permanent resident on September 15, 2006 under section 245 of the Act;
4. You were, convicted of the crime of Attempted Assault in the First Degree in violation of Section 110/120.10 (01) of the New York State Penal Law, pursuant to a judgment entered on or about February 25, 2019, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

On the basis of the foregoing, It is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law:

See Continuation Page Made a Part Hereof

- ☐ This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.
- ☐ Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8CFR 208.30 ☐ 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

BERME RD NAPANOCH NY 12458. ULSTER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on April 5, 2024 at 10:00 AM to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)

charge(s) set forth above.

TIMOTHY J NEVIN - SDDO

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Date: February 22, 2024

Newburgh, NY

(City and State)

Notice to Respondent

Warning: Any statement you make may be used against you in removal proceedings.

Alien Registration: This copy of the Notice to Appear served upon you is evidence of your alien registration while you are in removal proceedings. You are required to carry it with you at all times.

Representation: If you so choose, you may be represented in this proceeding, at no expense to the Government, by an attorney or other individual authorized and qualified to represent persons before the Executive Office for Immigration Review, pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.16. Unless you so request, no hearing will be scheduled earlier than ten days from the date of this notice, to allow you sufficient time to secure counsel. A list of qualified attorneys and organizations who may be available to represent you at no cost will be provided with this notice.

Conduct of the hearing: At the time of your hearing, you should bring with you any affidavits or other documents that you desire to have considered in connection with your case. If you wish to have the testimony of any witnesses considered, you should arrange to have such witnesses present at the hearing. At your hearing you will be given the opportunity to admit or deny any or all of the allegations in the Notice to Appear, including that you are inadmissible or removable. You will have an opportunity to present evidence on your own behalf, to examine any evidence presented by the Government, to object, on proper legal grounds, to the receipt of evidence and to cross examine any witnesses presented by the Government. At the conclusion of your hearing, you have a right to appeal an adverse decision by the immigration judge. You will be advised by the immigration judge before whom you appear of any relief from removal for which you may appear eligible including the privilege of voluntary departure. You will be given a reasonable opportunity to make any such application to the immigration judge.

One-Year Asylum Application Deadline: If you believe you may be eligible for asylum, you must file a Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal. The Form I-589, Instructions, and information on where to file the Form can be found at www.uscis.gov/i-589. Failure to file the Form I-589 within one year of arrival may bar you from eligibility to apply for asylum pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Failure to appear: You are required to provide the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in writing, with your full mailing address and telephone number. You must notify the Immigration Court and the DHS immediately by using Form EOIR-33 whenever you change your address or telephone number during the course of this proceeding. You will be provided with a copy of this form. Notices of hearing will be mailed to this address. If you do not submit Form EOIR-33 and do not otherwise provide an address at which you may be reached during proceedings, then the Government shall not be required to provide you with written notice of your hearing. If you fail to attend the hearing at the time and place designated on this notice, or any date and time later directed by the Immigration Court, a removal order may be made by the immigration judge in your absence, and you may be arrested and detained by the DHS.

Mandatory Duty to Surrender for Removal: If you become subject to a final order of removal, you must surrender for removal to your local DHS office, listed on the internet at <http://www.ice.gov/contact/ero>, as directed by the DHS and required by statute and regulation. Immigration regulations at 8 CFR 1241.1 define when the removal order becomes administratively final. If you are granted voluntary departure and fail to depart the United States as required, fail to post a bond in connection with voluntary departure, or fail to comply with any other condition or term in connection with voluntary departure, you must surrender for removal on the next business day thereafter. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you will be ineligible for all forms of discretionary relief for as long as you remain in the United States and for ten years after your departure or removal. This means you will be ineligible for asylum, cancellation of removal, voluntary departure, adjustment of status, change of nonimmigrant status, registry, and related waivers for this period. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you may also be criminally prosecuted under section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

U.S. Citizenship Claims: If you believe you are a United States citizen, please advise the DHS by calling the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center toll free at (855) 448-6903.

Sensitive locations: To the extent that an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against Respondent at a location described in 8 U.S.C. § 1229(e)(1), such action complied with 8 U.S.C. § 1367.

Request for Prompt Hearing

To expedite a determination in my case, I request this Notice to Appear be filed with the Executive Office for Immigration Review as soon as possible. I waive my right to a 10-day period prior to appearing before an immigration judge and request my hearing be scheduled.

Before:

(Signature of Respondent)

Date: _____

(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

This Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on 2/28/24, in the following manner and in compliance with section 239(a)(1) of the Act.

- ☐ In person ☐ by certified mail, returned receipt # _____ requested ☒ by regular mail
☐ Attached is a credible fear worksheet.
☒ Attached is a list of organization and attorneys which provide free legal services.

The alien was provided oral notice in the _____ language of the time and place of his or her hearing and of the consequences of failure to appear as provided in section 240(b)(7) of the Act.

(Signature of Respondent if Personally Served)

TIMOTHY J NEVIN - SDDO

(Signature and Title of officer)

Privacy Act Statement

Authority:

The Department of Homeland Security through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) are authorized to collect the information requested on this form pursuant to Sections 103, 237, 239, 240, and 290 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1229, 1229a, and 1360), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Purpose:

You are being asked to sign and date this Notice to Appear (NTA) as an acknowledgement of personal receipt of this notice. This notice, when filed with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), initiates removal proceedings. The NTA contains information regarding the nature of the proceedings against you, the legal authority under which proceedings are conducted, the acts or conduct alleged against you to be in violation of law, the charges against you, and the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated. The NTA also includes information about the conduct of the removal hearing, your right to representation at no expense to the government, the requirement to inform EOIR of any change in address, the consequences for failing to appear, and that generally, if you wish to apply for asylum, you must do so within one year of your arrival in the United States. If you choose to sign and date the NTA, that information will be used to confirm that you received it, and for recordkeeping.

Routine Uses:

For United States Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, or Individuals whose records are covered by the Judicial Redress Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. § 552a note), your information may be disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b), including pursuant to the routine uses published in the following DHS systems of records notices (SORN): DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, DHS/USCIS-007 Benefit Information System, DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARIER), and DHS/ICE-003 General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS), and DHS/CBP-023 Border Patrol Enforcement Records (BPER). These SORNs can be viewed at <https://www.dhs.gov/system-records-notices-sorn>. When disclosed to the DOJ's EOIR for immigration proceedings, this information that is maintained and used by DOJ is covered by the following DOJ SORN: EOIR-001, Records and Management Information System, or any updated or successor SORN, which can be viewed at <https://www.justice.gov/opcl/doj-systems-records>. Further, your information may be disclosed pursuant to routine uses described in the abovementioned DHS SORNs or DOJ EOIR SORN to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement agencies for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

For all others, as appropriate under United States law and DHS policy, the information you provide may be shared internally within DHS, as well as with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement; other government agencies; and other parties for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

Disclosure:

Providing your signature and the date of your signature is voluntary. There are no effects on you for not providing your signature and date; however, removal proceedings may continue notwithstanding the failure or refusal to provide this information.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Oleg Korsuntsev

Petitioner,

v.

Pam Bondi, Attorney General

Respondents.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT
OF COUNSEL PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C § 3006A
Civ. No.:

Petitioner is a citizen of Uzbekistan. Petitioner is in ICE custody in the United States, but has been ordered removed to Uzbekistan by an Immigration Judge. Petitioner's removal order is final, but Petitioner cannot be removed to Uzbekistan, or any other country. Thus, Petitioner remains indefinitely detained in ICE custody, and has been confined for a period far longer than the law mandates. Under 8 U.S.C § 1231(a)(1)-(2), once an alien has been ordered removed, the attorney General must carry out the removal within a period of 90 days, during which time the alien shall be detained. The post-removal-period provision of the same statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), allows for certain aliens to be detained beyond the removal period, but the Supreme Court explicitly limited this detention period in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001). In that case, the court held that § 1231(a)(6) restricts an alien's post-removal period detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal, and that it "does not permit indefinite detention." *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 689. The Court found that a presumption exists that an alien may not be held longer than six months; the General rule is that an alien may no longer be confined when is "no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future." *Id.* at 701. In *Clark v. Martinez*, the Supreme Court extended this holding to inadmissible alien. 125 S. Ct. 716, 722 (2005). The question as to whether Petitioner's detention is in violation of the laws of the United States is one for a federal habeas court to hear. 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Accordingly, Petitioner files the accompanying habeas corpus petition, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, requesting that

this court order Petitioner's release. Therefore, Petitioner requests this court appoint counsel to represent Petitioner in this habeas action.

I. The Court should Exercise Its Discretion to Appoint Counsel

Assuming that a petitioner has shown financial need, a district court may appoint counsel in a habeas proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 when the "interests of justice so require." 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). Courts have often examined three elements indetermining whether appointment of counsel is necessary; the likelihood of success on the merits, the complexity of the legal issues involved in the case, and the ability of the petitioner to present the case in light of its complexity. see e.g. *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952,954 (9th Cir. 1983); *Saldina v. Thornburgh*, 775 F. Supp. 507,511 (D.Conn. 1991). Petitioner would encounter great difficulty in presenting this habeas corpus case alone. The Report on the predecessor to § 3006A(a)(2)(B) recognized that habeas corpus proceedings often present "serious and complex issues of law and fact" that would necessitate the assistance of counsel. H.R. Rep. No. 1546,91 cong. 2d Sess.(1970), reprinted in 1970 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3982, 3993. In addition, the congressional report on § 3006A(2)(B) stated that a court should appoint counsel when "necessary to insure a fair hearing." Id. The complexity of a habeas case will pose an especially great obstacle for Petitioner. In Light of the complicated issues invlved in habeas case and Petitioner's inability to adequately present the case at bar, as well as petitioner's likelihood of sucecess on the merits. this court should exercise its discrection to appoint counsel under 18 U.S.C. 3006A(a)(2)(B).

II. Appointment of Counsel Is Necessary Because Discovery Is Imperative

The rules governing habeas proceedings require the appointment of counsel in certain circumstances. Under Rule 6(a), 28 U.S.C foll.§ 2254, a Judge must appoint counsel for Petitioner if it is necessary for effective utilization of discovery procedures. ICE has information and documents relevant to petitioner's habeas petition, and without the assistance of counsel, Petitioner will not be able to effectively pursue discovery and, as a result, will not adequately present his

claims. The aid of an attorney is especially important in this case, given petitioner's lack of familiarity with the legal procedure involved in requesting and obtaining discovery. Moreover, even if Petitioner were to obtain documents in discovery, without the assistance of counsel, Petitioner would not be capable of analyzing them to determine his likelihood of being removed in the foreseeable future.

III. An Evidentiary or Motion Hearing May Be Necessary

Under Rule 8(c), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254, the court is required to appoint counsel in a habeas proceeding if an evidentiary hearing is needed. An evidentiary hearing will likely be necessary in this case. Regardless of any other issues, if an evidentiary hearing is scheduled, the court must appoint counsel for Petitioner.

For the above reasons, this court should appoint counsel to assist Petitioner in instant habeas proceeding challenging Petitioner's detention by ICE, pursuant to the Supreme Court decision in Zadvydas and Martinez.

Dated; April 25, 2025

Sworn to before me this 25

day of April, 20 25.

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary

Respectfully Submitted,
Oleg Korsuntsev
Oleg Korsuntsev Pro-se
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal Drive
Batavia, NY 1402

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
Qualified in Orleans County
Commission Expires September 14, 2027

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Oleg Korsuntsev

Petitioner,

v.

Pam Bondi, Attorney General

Civ. No.

Respondents.

ORDER

Upon consideration of Petitioner Mr. Korsuntsev's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and Motion for Appointment of Counsel, it is hereby

ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion for Appointment of Counsel is hereby GRANTED

Done and dated this _____ day of _____, 2025

BY THE COURT:

United States District Judge

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Korsuntsev, Oleg

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Genesee County
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Pro Se

DEFENDANTS

Jeffrey Searls in his official capacity as Officer-in-Charge of the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Genesee County
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 800 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609				

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
- ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

28 U.S.C. § 2241

Brief description of cause:

Ongoing detention violates due process

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND:

☐ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

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